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NEW SOVIET TEXTILE MACHINERY; SHORTCOMINGS AT PLANTS

MACHINES FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 11 Nov 53

The Orekhovo-Zuyevo Plant imeni Baryshnikov, Moskovskaya Oblast, has sent a hemp-scutching aggregate to the Yamnyanskiy Hemp Plant, Sumskaya Oblast. The production of these machines has been mastered by the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Plant for the first time.

In 1953, the plant increased considerably the output of products for mechanizing light industry enterprises. Now, 23 types of new machines and various mechanisms are being built by the plant.

Recently, the plant shipped to Moscow enterprises the first models of a high-production machine for making imitation astrakhan. On 10 November, it completed the manufacture of machines of this type for the Leningrad and Aleksandrov plants.

The Orekhovo-Zuyevo Plant has also shipped an original feeder-opener (pitatel'-rykhritel') to the Kamenskiy Synthetic Fibers Combine in Rostovskaya Oblast. A shaft (shakhtnyy) dryer which was built by the plant for the first time has been sent to Klin.

The plant has perfected and begun series production of automatic folding machines (ukladchik) for mechanizing finishing operations. The first machines of this type have been sent to the Leninakan Cotton Combine, the First Moscow Cotton-Printing Mill, the Krasnovolzhskiy Combine, and other enterprises.

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LENINGRAD PLANT EXCEEDS OCTOBER PLAN -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 6 Nov 53

The Leningrad Vulkan Plant reports that its program for the output of equipment for [textile] mills is successfully being carried out. Its plan for October was exceeded. The enterprise is now endeavoring to fulfill its plan for supplying carding machines to customers by 5 December 1953. By the end of 1953, the first high-production machines with a Vulkan Plant trade-mark will be assembled at the Leningrad Vozrozhdeniye Mill.

SHORTCOMINGS AT LENINGRAD TEXTILE MACHINE PLANT -- Moscow, Pravda, 13 Oct 53

Although the Leningrad Plant imeni Karl Marks is solving problems in the output of high-production machines for the textile industry, improving their design, cutting production time, and lowering costs, there are still many shortcomings which interfere with the planning and production of equipment for rayon enterprises.

The machine tool park of the plant is old and very worn. The enterprise produces machines in which are embodied highest precision standards. These machines are produced by old equipment on which new methods of machining metals cannot be introduced, and it is often impossible to machine parts on them to the required tolerances. Therefore, the plant frequently must send its orders to other enterprises.

Glavlegmash (Main Administration of Light Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Building USSR) is aware of this situation, but is doing nothing about it. Glavlegmash often burdens the plant with unrelated work. For example, the plant had to produce petroleum pumps. This task was canceled, but the plant was then assigned the task of producing wire-weaving looms (metallo-tekatskiy stanok). The plant spent about 2 years on this assignment and built only eight looms. On the other hand, there is a plant in Ivanovo that produces wire-weaving looms. Recently, machines for making cable wire were included in the plant's production plan.

The cost of manufacturing machines at the plant is still high. Rejects and frequent rebuilding of individual assemblies are caused by poor labor organization, breakdowns, and interrupted production, and greatly increase the cost of manufacture.

For example, machines are put into series production whose experimental models have not yet been tested. This leads to the remodeling of individual parts and entire assemblies, and often to the redesign of the whole machine.

The plant developed a continuous-process machine for making cord thread. An experimental model of the machine was made and almost immediately put into series production. Testing of the experimental model was completed after 18 machines had been built. It was found after testing that the machine had a number of shortcomings in its design. Now, all of the machines have to be remodeled.

In 1952, the Plant imeni Karl Marks, the primary supplier of machines for making artificial and synthetic fibers, did not supply even a fifth of the spare parts needed. In 1953, only 10 percent of the spare parts needed by enterprises will be supplied.

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CRITICIZE PLANT OPERATION -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 18 Oct 53

Although the Yerevan Armtekstil'detal' Plant fulfills its gross production plan, it does not assure a continuous supply of necessary spare parts to light industry enterprises. Because the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Armenian SSR established for the plant a plan based on tonnage of products rather than on a variety of types, the plant puts out those products which are convenient to produce. Sometimes orders are even accepted from enterprises of other branches of industry. The ministry and plant management are showing no initiative in supplying plants with necessary raw materials and materials. This situation reflects negatively on the plant's work.

DEFECTIVE TEXTILE MACHINES -- Moscow, Pravda, 2 Nov 53

A new automatic winder built by the Klimovsk Plant was installed at the Ivanovo Mixed Yarns Combine in 1952. The automatic has a number of faults in its design and stands idle most of the time.

The Klimovsk Plant also installed at this combine a new high-speed warper, which cannot be used to its full capacity because the plant failed to make a sufficient quantity of warping beams. For 2 years, the combine has been unable to place an order for the manufacture of these parts.

FAIL TO SUPPLY NECESSARY MACHINES -- Moscow, Molodoy Kommunist, Oct 53

An improvement in the quality and variety of goods often depends on how Soviet enterprises are being supplied with equipment. Production of machines for the consumer goods industry has been increased in the last few years. However, machine builders have not satisfied the varied needs of plants and factories. For example, the Moscow Presnenskiy Machine Building Plant has failed to supply shearing machines for longitudinal and lateral shearing, teasel-raising machines, and ironing presses for several years. The Podol'sk Machinery Plant imeni Kalinin disrupts from year to year the supply of special sewing machines for making button holes on outer garments. For the second year, the plant has not produced machines needed for sewing linings, hems, etc. The lack of such machines makes it impossible to mechanize many labor-consuming operations in the sewing industry. -- N. Ryzhkov, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR,

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